

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1851. THE PRESIDENT IN RICHMOND.

As we go to press, we cannot positively announce the fact, but we have no doubt that the President and party reached Richmond about 10 o'clock last night on the U. S. Steamer Engineer, Lieut. Olmstead commanding. On Wednesday morning at 8% the Engineer left Old Point, having on board President Fillmore; Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior; Gen. Bankhead, commandant of Fortress Monroe; Captain Stringham, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard; Capt. L. N. Powell, Lieut. G. H. Scott, and Pussed Midshipman Morris, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. Simpson, U. S. Army; Mr. Daniel Jenifer of Maryland, and Mr. J. O. Sargent, Editor of the Washington Republic.

At Jamestown, where they stopped to see the venerable site and ruins, they were waited on by Mr. Mayor Dodson, the Chairman, and Messrs. W. T. Joynes and Sam. B. Paul of the Petersburg Committee, and Mr. G. A. Myers, President of the Common Council of Richmond and one of the committee from the Council. The two steamers (Curtis Peck and Engineer) just at this moment gave vent to their surplus of steam, and the "noise and confusion" were so great that the fine speeches on each side were lost to posterity. It was understood, however, that the President declined the invitation to visit Petersburg and accepted the invitation to Richmond.

Steam was then again set to work and about 3 P. M. the party reached Claremont, the hospitable residence of Wm. Allen, Esq., and partook of a most abundant and elegant lunch. Here some 25 or 30 of the "sovereigns" of Surry had assembled to see "a live President."

At 5 P. M. the Engineer crossed the mouth of Chipoaks Creek and soon landed at the wharf of Lower Brandon, the residence of the Harrison family, and after interchanging civilities with the inmates and several of the neighbors, were conveyed in carriages over the broad acres of the two Brandons, with the teeming wheat-fields whose rich and golden harvest is jus about being fully brought to the ground. One of Hussey's beautiful Reaping Machines was in operation and, as it dashed along, the heavy sheaves fell in admirable regularity and volume; ready for the "binders" and "shockers."

The President here shewed that he was practically acquainted with farming, for he seized a bundle of Wheat and, to the astonishment, not only of the "natives," but of his travelling companions, skillfully bound up a sheaf with a double tie. [It may not be amiss here to state that, while Hussey's machines are most effective and beautiful in operation, there are great complaints of the unsoundness of the iron castings, which produce constant derangement. They would be invaluable, if made compact and solid enough-Let

After visiting the elegant and hospitable mansion of William B. Harrison, Esq., at Upper Brandon, the party returned to the Lower Brandon house about half past 7, took dinner and spent the night. After breakfast, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, they left Brandon, with a party of ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood, and successively landed at the beautiful estates of Westover and Shirley, owned by John Selden and Hill Carter, Esqs .-From what we know of these gentlemen, we doubt not that the party was received with warm-hearted and elegant hospitality.

At 3%, P. M., the Engineer at City Point, nearly opposite Shirley, took aboard the ladies and others of the party who had been left at Old Point, and who yesterday came up in the excellent steamer Augusta, Capt. Smith, and conveyed them to Shirley, where the President had landed. The addition to the party was as follows: Postmaster General Hall and wife, Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart, Mrs. and the Misses Stringham, Miss Apollonia Jagello, Mrs. L. N. Powell, Mrs. G. H. Scott, Major Selden, U. S. A., Surgeon Barrabino, U. S. N., and neighbor Carrington of the Times.

The Engineer was expected to leave Shirley for Richmond at 4 P. M., and could not probably arrive before 9 or 10 last night. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, our city Volunteers marched to Rocketts, to receive the President-but hey were several hours "ahead of the music." The party were to take lodgings at the Powhatan House-and as they are the guests of the City and the freedom of the Convention has been extended to them, they will doubtless to-day pass a pleasant and interesting time.

cannot but pleased, as Virginians, that he has met with so proper a reception. May the conservative spirit of our proper a reception. May the conservative spirit of our common-place in the minds of almost every trans-atlantic common-place in the minds of almost every trans-atlantic people and their doctrines operate favorably upon him, and stimulate him to a course that will best promote justice to the South and security to the Constitution and the Union P. S .- The steamer Enterprise, with the President and party, arrived at the wharf at Rocketts at 8% o'clock, P. M.

THE PRESIDENT AT OLD POINT.

The Editor of the Richmond Times, who is on a visit to Old Point, writes to his paper the following interesting description of scenes which have lately transpired in that neigh-

OLD POINT, TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 24. OLD POINT, TURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 24.

The plan of the Presidential party for their trip up James River has been definitely fixed as follows: They will leave the Point to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, in the Revenue steamer Engineer, and after stopping about lunch-time at the Claremont estate, will proceed to Lower Brandon, where they will dine and spend the night. Thursday morning, they will go on up the river, calling at Shirley, (Mr. Hill Carter's,) and will arrive at Richmond Thursday evening. The Engineer makes but poor speed, and may not reach Rocketts urtil night. The party will include, besides the President, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mad'selle Jagello, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mad'selle Jagello, Gen. Bankhead and some other officers of the Army and Navy, Messrs. Sargeant, Jenifer of Washington, and per-

haps other gentlemen.

The President's visit to-day to Norfolk, Portsmouth and Ouite a large. the Navy Yard was a very interesting one. Quite a large company embarked with him on the Engineer. As she apcompany embarked with him on the Engineer. As she approached Norfolk, the Presidential salute was fired by the Plymouth sloop-of-war, whose finely looking tars (except those, engaged with the guns) were gracefully distributed about the rigging. The party landed at Gosport, and the President was conducted by Commodore Stringham, the commander of the Navy Yard, through its various departments. Then, after calling at the Commodore's hospitable house, the great ship Pennsylvania was visited. Capt. Saunders, Major Hall of the Marines, and the other officers of the ship did the honors there with true naval politeness. The noble vessel was rapidly examined by the President from the upper deck to the juniper water in the hold, and then an elegant collation was served. Next, the President and suite made a rapid visit to Portsmouth, where they were ollated again. they steamed over to Norfolk and were received

with all due ceremony at the National Hotel. Here Mr. Fillmore was introduced to a large number of the citizens; but the large crowd collected in the streets, insisted on calling him and the large crowd collected. but the large crowd collected in the streets, insisted on calling him out upon the balcony. He was welcomed with general and cordial cheers, and spoke a few admirably appropriate sentences, expressive of his governing sentiment of attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and his determination to sustain them at all hazards. He said he could perceive loyalty to the Union plainly written in the countenances of those he addressed, and they responded with loud applause. Mr. Stuart was next brought out. He spoke also of his attachment to the Union, but directed his remarks chiefly to the policy which Virginia ought to adopt, in order that the harbor of Norfolk might become crowded with shipping. He contrasted the present visit of the President, in which he saw these numple Roads sparsely dotted with sails, with his late tour to New York for the number of untime in determination to sustain them at all hazards. He said he with his late tour to New York for the purpose of uniting in the State. Lotteries are prohibited. Separate amendments to the constitution may be submitted to the People by three-fifths of the members elected to

State Court House. Should be accept the same, it will take | der.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO. The new Constitution of the State of Ohio, adopted last week by a vote of the people, is to go into operation on the first day of S. ptember next. The first election for officers under its provisions is to take place on the second Tuesday in October, when a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Altorney General, five Judges of the Supreme Court, and a Board of Public Works, consisting of three members, are to be chosen by the people of the State at large. In addition to these officers, the people of the various counties and districts will have to elect sundry county officers, including judges and clerks of the

inferior courts, and members of the Legislature. The term of office of all the officers under the old Constitution expires on the second Monday of January next, at which time the terms of the new offices commence, with the exception of the Judges of the Supreme, Common Pleas, and Probate Courts, and the Clerk of Common Pleas, whose terms of office do not commence until the second Monday in February, 1852. The Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati are to be abolished after the second Monday of February, 1853.

The following is a summary of the leading provisions o

the new Constitution: The Bill of Rights, besides the usual declarations, provides The Bill of Rights, besides the usual declarations, provides that no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the General Assembly. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief. Imprisonment for debt is forbidden, but our laws have done this formany years.

Private property shall be inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare; when taken in time of war or other public puone wenare; when taken in state of war of other puone exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads which shall be open the purpose of making or repairing roads which shall be open to the public without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner in money; and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public use, compensation shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposite of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without adductions for breaths to any property of the assess. deductions for benefits to any property of the owner. The other provisions of the bill of rights for the security of per-

other provisions of the bill of rights for the security of personal liberty. &c. are common to most constitutions.

The Legislature is to consist of a Senate of thirty-five members, and a House of one hundred; term of office in both houses two years; biennial sessions, commencing in January, 1852; a majority of all the members elected to be a quorum; the yeas and nays to be recorded on the passage of a great bill, no law to be passed without the concurrence of a every bill; no law to be passed without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected in each house; and no bill to contain more than one subject. No appointing power to be exercised by the Assembly, except as prescribed in the onstitution and in the election of United States Senators

nd in these cases the vote to be taken rira roce. The Executive to consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General, to be elected by the people—the auditor for a term

Suez, and the work will be commenced without delay .-With the most skilful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon one hundred thousand Arabs and Copts to the labor, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the
whistle of the locomotive will wake the solitudes of Petra
and Mount Sinai, scare the marauding Bedouin out of his
wits, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy and Copts to the labor, the energetic and enterprising Ibrawits, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and as rapid as the passage from Buffalo to New York. The traveller will start from the base of Cleapatra's Needle, reach Cairo in six hours, refresh himself at a mammoth depot in the midst of the "waste and howling wilderness," and stand upon the ancient shore of the Red Sea in two days after leaving the Delta of the Nile.

A railroad through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's keen pursuit!—through the regions where the silenc of death has reigned ever since, amid thunderings and lou lemental strife, the law was given from Mount Horeb, now for the first time in thousands of years to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery! Here Jub drove his numerous flock to the great marts of the South. Over this hallowed ground his contemporary Moses led the mur-muring and mutinous Hebrews to the Land of Promise. In this drear solitude the hand of cultivated architectural science scooped magnificent palaces out of the solid rock, and ous mansions, and temples, and mighty cities rise

This was the path of the multitudinous hosts of Amru, the successor of Muhomet, when he led his fanatical and victorious thousands from Syria to Cairo and Alexandria, poured his dense dark masses upon Southern Europe, and ed to subject the cross to the crescent. deserts, over which the bald and rocky Sinai frowns in stern grandeur, long afterwards trembled beneath the tread of armed millions, whirling like some horrible tempest through the scene of Israe's trial and punishment. He who, from the position of an humble subaltern, reached the throne of the Bourbons, by a series of usurpations the most wonderful on Bourbons, by a series of usurpations the most women and record, and would rival the fame and miracles of the Hebrew lawgiver—he eyes the same waters that closed over the ingulfed chariots and horsemen of Pharoah, and exhibits the temerity of attempting to pass dry-shod through the stormy

waters of the Arabian sea. But what was this desecration in comparison with the panting and coughing of the iron horse within view of the spot where the burning bush exhibited its mysterious sign spot where the burning bush exhibited its hysterbassign to the trembling Moses, where the tables of the law were broken into fragments, and over which the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night hovered and guided the people of Israel to the lovely region of the Philistines and Canaan-

We have given a meagre outline of the Presidential visit.

Mr. Fillmore is a gentleman of very imposing personal appearance, of very simple, affable and pleasing manners. He cannot but leave our State, favorably impressed with the Virginia hospitality extended to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Though the political antipodes of Mr. Fillmore, we Union. Though the political antipodes of Galvery, the Mount of Olives, and the shorts of the Mount of Olives, and the shorts of the former were kills of the complete the state of the beautiful Sea of Galilee, will soon be as accessible as the content of the Crusal dies. We this spring put half a peck of salt, and three or four inches of well rotted stable manure on a bed two feet of April. Simultaneously there was a serious disturbance in the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute between the adaptive and the city of Arequiha, arising from a dispute of Arequiha and th cannot but leave our State, favorably impressed with the Virginia hospitality extended to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Though the political antipodes of Mr. Fillmore, we

Ine Judiciary is composed of five supreme judges, twenty Ine Judiciary is composed of five supreme judges, twentyseven judges of the common pleas, one judge of probate in
each county, and a number of justices of the peace, all of
whom are to be elected by the people. The Supreme Court,
held by the five supreme judges, is to sit at the seat of government, and elsewhere if provided by law. District Courts,
held by one Supreme judge and three judges of the common
pleas, to sit in each county at least once every year. Courts
of (sempon Pleas, held by one or more of the common of Common Pleas, held by one or more of the common pleas judges, to sit in each county as often as may be provided by law.

A thorough and efficient system of common schools

throughout the State is to be supported by taxation and the proceeds of the various funds arising from the sale of school lands; the principal of all such funds to remain undiminish-

lands; the principal of all such funds to remain undiminished, and only the interest used.

The State is prohibited from contracting debts to a greater aggregate amount than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defence in time of war. The credit of the State is not to be given or loaned, nor is the State to own stock in any company, or assume the debts of any municipal or other incorporation, except debts to repel invasion, &c. The General Assembly cannot authorize any county, city, town, or township to become, by vote of the citizens or otherwise, a stockholder in any company, or to raise money for or loan its credit to any company.

A sinking fund is to be provided for paying the interest on the public debt, and discharging the principal in about thirty

the public debt, and discharging the principal in about thirty years, to consist of the income from public works and such ther funds as may be provided by law and raised by taxa-

All the militia officers of the line are to be elected by persons subject to military duty in their, respective districts.

In county and township organizations, all officers are to be elected by the people, for terms of one year in townships, and

not to exceed three years in the counties. Beyond this the subject is left to the control of the Legislatute.

No poll tax shall be levied. All moneys and credits, all investments, and all real and personal property to be taxed; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used ex-clusively for public worship, institutions of purely public clusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property not exceeding two hundred dollars for each individual, may be exempted by law. Banks shall be taxed upon the gross amount of their effects of every description, without deduction.

The General Assembly is prohibited from passing any special set suffering supposed to the sup

cial act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be formed under general laws, which may be altered or repealed. Each stockholder is individually liable for corporation debt to such an extent as may be prescribed by law; but at least to an amount equal to his stock. No law authorizing asso-

to an amount equal to his stock. No law authorizing asso-ciations with banking powers shall take effect until submit-ted to the people and approved by a majority.

Commissioners are to be appointed to revise, reform, sim-plify, and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms, and proceed-ings of the courts of record, who shall, as far as practicable and expedient, provide for the abolition of the distinct form of action at law and of the distinction between law and

He asked the Colonel if he expected his statements state Court House. Should he accept the same, it will take place at five o'clock, and it is hoped that the citizens will generally partake of it.

The recent copious showers in the lower country have saved the corn from an apprehended drought, and it is growing most beautifully. Indeed, all nature has put on a green and vigorous appearance—even the birds seem to sing praises in their most jocund strains. The farmers were never the same and vigorous appearance of the contract with Ritchie, in taking from him the census printing, and that Henry Clay had advocated and voted for the Ritchie claim. That John B. Thompson, the present Whig condidate for Lieutenant Governor, voted for the same of the contract with Ritchie claim. ses in their most jocund strains. The farmers were never more blessed than this season—and no people better deserveit, more blessed than this season—and no people better deserveit.

The New Bedford Mercury states that during the past year sixty-eight ships have been added to the whaling fact belonging to that port. This remarkable fact indicates a debelonging. The property and enterprise as gratifying as it is surprising.

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The New Bedford Mercury states that during the past year sixty-eight ships have been added to the whaling fact indicates a dependence on the surprise and farming of six, died in one night at Mr. S. Davis's plantation, just below Vicksburg. At points between the fact indicates and the the hardor is full been destroyed in the mercury states that during the past year sixty-eight ships have been added to the whaling fact indicates a dependence on the species, and shortly skip dark feet was inches in length, and six feet was inches in eight at Mr. S. Davis's plantation of the feet mender of the feet mender of the present Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, voted for fire Hemister of the feet mender of the present was a feet with the state of the feet was an state of the feet mender of the present was a feet with the state of the feet mender of the present was a feet with the state of the feet mender of the present was a feet of the feet mender of the present was a feet of the feet was a feet with the feet was a f

THE ALLIES OF THE SOUTH. THE ALLIES OF THE SOUTH AS THE SOUTH THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF THE SOUTH AS THE POST AS A SET AS A SET

It is quite time (says the Pennsylvanian) to meet all such numbug as this boldly and pointedly, and we are for doing so, in the present canvass. Is it, then, a sin for any part of this Union to be the natural alty of another part? Is the South a land of disease and of death that to be allied with it is to be degraded or to die? The valor of the South is at least equal to that of the North-its eloquence as fervid-its soil as fruitful-its people as patriotic as ours. Where, then, is the stigma of being the allies of the South? Do not let the reader suppose that we use these remarks to flatter the Southern States. Proud men are never flattered by comparisons like these, and the South is loftily conscious, as it has ern people. a right to be, of its equality, in all respects, with the North.

When it is not so, we shall deplore it as deeply as itself.
But it is instructive that those who hold up the fact that
the Democracy of the North are the natural allies of the the Detaction of the Democracy are so, because the South has been assailed and insulted by the enemies of our common country, and also that the same cause that induces the Dem country, and also that the same cause that induces the Demo-crats to support the South now, would induce them to support any other portion of the Union, equally outraged and assailed. Upon this broad and glorious issue we are willing to go be-fore the people of Pennsylvania with the Whigs, and to let the people decide between the two great parties. But who are those who charge upon us that this alliance is a degradation and a wrong? Among them are

is a degradation and a wrong? the "natural alties" of the same Great Britain that now has her representatives in this country operating against our institutions, and denouncing the Constitution. Many of these who assail us for devotion to the South, are constanty exhibiting their own devotion to the George Thompsons e Fred. Douglases, and the Gerrit Smiths, who glory in the Fred. Douglases, and the Gerrit Smitis, who glory in the opportunity of libelling the United States. The New York Courier, that assails the Democracy for being the allies of the South, at the same time denounces Kossuth and his compatitots in Hungary. The Boston Standard, which denounces the Democracy for the same cause, courts the vilest enemies of our common country, and applauds their calum-nies and their falsehoods. The Tribune echoes it, even while low-countrymen, than to follow these pernicious examples and to run after hostile foreigners and strange gods We repeat this is an issue upon which we should have no nesitation whatever in meeting our political opponents face

to face, in the coming, or in any other campaign ! CURIOUS TEST OF INSANITY.

We find the following in the Philadelphia Ledger. Th Mr. Cresson who is mentioned is the same whose strange and repeated changes of religious faith have been the subject of newspaper comment for some time past. His last conversion was to Judaism, and it is said the right of circumcision almost proved fatal to him. The Ledger says:

many thousand specimens of the hair of the head, for some three years, he was able to point out a remarkable peculiari-ty where was always manifest in the hair of the head of an On pulling out (said Mr. Browne) a hair by insane person. in color, neither transparent nor translucent, and distorted; bent and irregular in shape and form. This change in the roots of the hair Mr. Browne accounted for thus: that it is roduced by bodily disease, which has this effect on the nair; that insanity of every kind is a bodily disease, and that this change in the hair is caused more generally by inanity than by any other disease; that a person might not be insane whose hair presented these peculiarities, but suf-lering probably from some bodily ailment; yet if the hair sted no change, but presented the white, transparent and pestle-shaped appearance of the button, the person was free not only from insunity but from all other disease, having this effect. Such was the appearance of Mr. Cresson's hair under the microscope, and Mr. Browne declared on oath that this test was confirmatory of his opinion in favor of

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Browne referred to the peculiarities of hair which distinguished the different races of men—the Mongolian or Chinese race and the American Indian having hair in form round or cylindrical; the Caucasian, European or white race oval hair, and the negro race hair flat or ribbon shaped. That by these marks of different races, he was enabled to decide on three different specimens of hair, sent to him from Virginia a short time previous, to determine whether either of the parties to whom it belonged, and which had nearly blend it belonged. and which had negro blood, it being a matter of doubt, and important to be known in a criminal trial then pending, as the laws of Virginia no person with negro blo witness against a white person. Mr. Browne, on examin-ing the hair, found that one had Indian blood, but no negro, one had negro blood, and one was doubtful whether there was any admixture with the white blood.

HOW TO RAISE ASPARAGUS. Mrs. Swisshelm gives the following directions about rais-

ing asparagus, which we doubt not will be new to many: From the kind of stalks served up at Pittsburg tables, and called 'asparagus,' one would conclude our gardeners never read, and so there is no use talking to them; but sometake the trouble to tell them to salt their beds. Asparagus beds never require weeding, for there should be just enough salt put on as will kill every vegetable except asparagus. The weeds should be all killed with salt; and then the soil is in proper order, if rich enough, to near asparagus like hoe-hangely and the salt is a sparagus like hoe-hangely and the salt is an apparagus like hoe-hangely and the salt is a sparagus like hoe-hangely and the salt is a hode who does read, and likes this excellent veg that little pungent taste which resembles bad salad, and has that delicious flavor peculiar to itself.

A meeting of ladies in favor of the new costaine was held on Saturday afternoon, at Hope Chapet, and was well attended. Mrs. M. S. Gore Nichols was chosen President; Miss Sarah Townsend, Secretary; Mrs. Torbet and Mrs. Halleck, Committee on Resolutions; Mrs. Post and Miss Purday, Committee on Finance. A series of resolutions denouncing the present fashion and recommending the new one which

that a number of ladies intend to appear in Broadway in the new costume during the coming week. A meeting of those in favor of the new female costume

dressed in the new American Costume. Advices from Rio de Janeiro to 12th May warrant the

opinion that the Brazilian Government was in carnest about suppressing the slave trade; and it is understood that the Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before the chambers all

HIGHER LAW IN A NEW PHASE. -The trial of a cause of his country." gang of persons charged with various acts calculated to in-jure the Michigan Central Railroad, and endanger the lives of passengers, is now going on at Detroit. Ex-Governor Seward is engaged for their defence, and argoing the propri-

gat one—strikes us as singularly intellectous. But without stopping to comment on the taste of the learned counsel who thus is to dead his peculiar political ethics into a forensic argument of will express our gratification that even he feels constrained to recognise a Constitution as a law higher than popular opinion, and a safer guide.

of Saratoga Springs. The surface extends over 60 acres, which is sudden in its new for public information. Judge M. Chure charged the jury favorably to this construction, and more than the first and the state and National Government were acting in a public capacity, but that others might be considered to come within the meaning of the law. The jury acquitted best specimens of native wine of Missouri, an exhibition has taken place, at which a great variety of wines were production. The Conference of the plantations along the lower Mississippi. We learn that five negroes, out of a family of six, died in one night at Mr. S. Davis's plantation, just below Vicksburg and Memphis much sickness also prevails, which is sudden in its natacks, and of a fatal character.

THE SLAVE AND HIRELING STATES.

The census tables heretofore published by us, if critically examined, will make an exhibit much more favorable to the Slave States than was to be anticipated. They show that the increase of population in the Hircling (or "free") States, since 1840, has been 3,794,352, while the increase of the slave States is 2,516,725. This proves that the real increase of population-apart from emigration-has been greater in the South than in the North. Three millions of emigrants have landed in this country since 1930, and nearly the whole of them have settled in the North and North-west; but set down as the minimum that the North has been thus increased to one million of emigrants more than the South, and the real increase of the Southern people in the last ten years has we should never see the Republic defending, even indirectly,

1852 of 55. Only an increase of 4, it is true, since 1842; if but when we reflect that but for the practical application of the Wilmot provisio to California by the administration, the two for the sake of consistency? We ask these questions, but we relative representation of the two sections in Congress.

But the Republic amounted former to the administration of the two sections in Congress.

But the Republic amounted former to the sake of consistency? would stand the same as they did ten years ago, we must re-

COTTON POWER OF THE SOUTH. The New York Herald, in drawing a comparison between the political power of the North and the cotton power of the South, remarks :

"Does any one doubt the extent of the cotton power, its Boston has put upon doston during the partier adjudicities outlined to have given the entire procity could have better afforded to have given the entire procity could have better afforded to have given the past year, to the gold mines of California, for the past year, to the abolitionists, than to have their action and agitation. It has cost them more, and will cost them still more now that they have elected Summer. The retribution of the South is a fearful one, but it is proper. It is just. When men break a fearful one, but it is proper. It is just. When men break their political faith—all the pleages of the compact and constitution under which they have agreed to hive—they cannot struction under which they have agreed to hive—they cannot expect that honest and high minded men will respect them. On the contrary, they must expect that they will have no communication with them. This is now the case. The chivalry of the whole South is aroused by the avowed determination of sections of the North to assail their rights, Peter A. Browne, Esq., in his examination as a witness, in the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the recent trial of Warder Cresson, before Judge King, on a the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing in that, has the nutinassonic excitement, and which, failing our Southern neighbors will show, will be beyond the com-mon ways and means which might be devised to cripple en-They will see where they can benefit those who are emies. They will see where they can benefit those who are opposed to them, and they have the spirit to cut all benefit off, if not by individual skill, animated, by warm feelings, then by a chivalrous and solemn league, which knows its power can bend a large portion of the world to its will, at the cost of only slight retrenchments and sacrifices.

"If, in view of this subject, any one doubts the power of the South to touch the pocket (which is the sout) of those who are arrayed against her interest, let him remember the thousands upon thousands of Southern families who pour, thousands upon thousands of southern tainies who pour, during the summer months, millions of dollars into the lap of the North. Last summer they avoided the infected districts of the North; and during the present season they will not be found, we venture to say, carrying their wealth for distribution into Western New York, where aboution conventions and free soil hot-houses are as plentiful as a state hills.— Neither will they extend their journeys into New England, The soil of these places can have no charms for them. The people will be disagreable to them. They will not wish to associate, much less spend their money, with those who. through the ballot box, would sneakingly rob them of their rights and property, as guarantied to them by the constitution On the contrary, despising the spirit of every section which has devoted itself to undermine her security, and to steal their goods from them, they will have too high a sense of just pride, even in search of personal comfort and relaxation, to distribute their wealth among their foes. No—the cotton power will show what it is-a power beyond political power-beyond the money power of the North-patient as well as valiant in the chivalrous spirit of protecting itself and forming a compact of intentions which will confine its power of benefitting its country to those sections of it which are ready to maintain inviolate the sacred compromises of

the constitution. The foregoing article embodies facts and foreshadows re-sults that must strike every reflecting mind with peculiar Marion and Sumter, as the model of an American patriot. force. They are entitled to the more weight from the fact that they enianate from a Northern man, whose prejudices might be supposed to exercise a controlling influence in the suppression of facts so flattering to the South and her interests .-Would that the entire mass of the Southern people could be State Government. brought to a similar view of the subject, and to a comprehenover, not only the Northern section of the Union, but the

General Echinique was inaugurated President on the 20th dinners, but will only accept one at Capon Springs, on Sa-

"A company of the friends of General Echinique, among them the Intendant of Police were celebrating his inaugura-tion. In the heat of their enthusiasm, they hung out a ban-ner inscribed "Viva Jose Rufio Echinique" and saluted it Committee on Finance. A series of resolutions denouncing the present fashion and recommending the new one, which they call neither "Turkish nor Persian, but American," was reported and passed by an almost unanimous majority, only serial and passed by an almost unanimous majority, only serial and voting in the negative. Some of the officers of the containing were dressed in the new costume. It is said that a number of ladies intend to appear in Broadway in the

themselves to restore peace. A deputation was sent to the Prefect, who entered the city on the 24th, amid general acclamation. During the fight eighty persons were killed and wounded, the soldiers being the greatest sufferers."

THE DIFFERENCE—When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back to innocence and means.

pelled to return to their tanor, not without companing and tertly, however, of the great reduction of wages. The most skilful used to receive eight reals per day, [a real is equal to ten cents,] but two and a half reals is the utmost they can make under the new arrangements.—[N. Y. Com. Adv. A MAN OF 1776 .-- In the war of the Revolution, Henry

Peyton, of Virginia, lost three sons. When the intelligence was brought to him that his third and last son was slain, he the correspondence with Great Britain and France upon the subject.

Was brought to him that his third and list son was stain, he walked from the messenger agonized with grief, but suddenly stilling his emotions, he turned and said: "Sir, much as I deplore the loss of my poor boy, I would to God I had another to supply his place, though he likewise perish in the

The North China Herald of January 18, gives an account Wednesday, June 25, of a colony of Jews, recently discovered in the interior of Thursday, June 25, China. Their pronunciation differs in nothing from that of Seward is engaged for their defence, and arguing the propriety of admitting them to bail, last Thursday, is reported in the Detroit Advertiser as follows:

W. H. Seward said that he was glad that the court had some other goode than the popular opinion of the people of Michigan—I was to be governed by that "higher law" to which the geoff one referred—the Constitution of the State, and he hoped also it would be governed by that still "higher law," than the Constitution of the State—a proper sense of the obligations to God and humanity, and love of liberty for the oppressed, under all circumstances.

This application of the "higher law" doctrine, and the talk about obligations to God and humanity, and love of liberty for the oppressed," in connection with the question of the Sabbath is observed with the greatest strictness. They talk about obligations to God and humanity, and love of liberty for the oppressed," in connection with the question of admitting the accused to bail—a question that is purely a legal one—strikes us as singularly infelictious. But without thus it: durch his peculiar political ethics into a forester.

The great agricultural itinerent, Solon Robinson, gives to the world the following valuable information, the correctness of which seems to be corroborated by two respectable wit-

[From the Washington Union] GALPHINISM.

"A change came o'er the spirit of his dream."
We remember the incredulity with which the Republic re erved the first announcement of the Galphin affair; and we evolteet, also, that it gained much credit for not defeading the transaction when the facts of the case were brought be fore the public. Messrs. Bullitt & Sargent were then the conductors of that journal, and their refusal to defend or justify a glaring malpractice was soon followed by a surrende of their paper into other hands. It passed under the man-agement of Mr. Hall, with whom it remained until after the death of Gen. Taylor; when Mr. Hall was pensioned off, and Mr. Sargent resumed the editorial chair, from which, acfording to uncontradicted rumor, he and his associate had

been ejected on the demand of the Galphins.

Under such circumstances, we have heretofore thought the Galphin operation on the treasury. We thought that its been six per cent, greater than the real increase of the Northern people. ern people.

There is one feature, however, which is not gratifying; we allude to the representation in Congress of the two sections. It has abandoned its pristine abhorrence of the Galphin operation. Time has melted its virtue away. It sees slave States 91—in 1852 the former will have 144, the latter slave States 91—in 1852 the former Galphinism of the Taylor administration, there are things

But the Republic cunningly forgets to mention the real facturing tobacco have been hunted, though point in the Galphin business. It endeavors to bring the very fair tovery good quality has been fair cognise the progress of the sure work of the abolition spirit, which has been onward for a long series of years, and seems to be gaining greater momentum; and which spirit, unless put down by the true friends of the Union, at the North, will eventually produce a dissolution of the confederacy. offence against common propriety and public morality, was of a nature which could not be mitigated by the vertices of twenty juries or the opinions of twenty Attorneys General as to the legal justice of the demand for interest. The real offence was that a member of the Cabinet was deeply interested in a claim which was paid by his associates in the Cabiit encourages Thompson and Garrison. Is it not better for root of abolition, let him only study the true nature of the appropriate of a proceeding was corrupt and corrupting. It tended to controlled the Democracy to be the ally of a portion of their own fellow-countrymen, then to follow these perfections which the withdrawal of the Southern trade from the capinet into a systematical claim. ability to tear up even to the smallest fibre, the cankerous net. No matter whether the claim was just or injust, such

termination of sections of the North to assail their rights, as defined by the constitution. That chivalry is something which cannot be submitted to a jury—one which it is need-

From the Hopkinsville Press. GEORGE GALPHIN .- The Whig quibbles about our statement that a revolutionary soldier of this county knew Galphin, and knew him to be a tory. Does the Whig deny our statement? If he does, we will prove it. Probably that

The old soldier to whom we referred is a man of the strictest veracity, and is so known to be by the whole county .-No one will dispute his word, or any statement he makes. In polities he is a whig. He heard Thompson's speech here about Gulphin having been a revolutionary hero, and hav-ing fought with Marion and Sumter, and he says there is not word of truth in it.

George Golphin married the sister of the old soldier's father, and he therefore had an opportunity to know him. He says he knew them all, and they were the rankest and blood-iest tories in Georgia. They spared neither life nor proper-ty, sex nor age. They headed a band of scoundrels, who murdered and plandered with the barbarity and ruthlessness of savages.

As a member of a band of American patriots, our old sol-

dier says he has often sought for the Galphins; and he de-clares that although connected with Galphin by the ties of blood, yet he would have killed him as soon and as willingly as he would have killed a mid dog.

George Galphin had abandoned his wife, by whom he had two sons, and had taken up with a negress, by whom he had the had two sons; and abandoning her he took up with an Indian squaw, who bare him two sons. He lived with the

Indians, traded with them, and cheated them out of a larg forture. When the revolution broke out he joined the Bri hish, and with his six sons, and his Indian allies, and the various cut-throats and scoundreis whom he gathered about him, he was the scourge and terror of the whole country .This was the kind of man whom Mr. Thompson now His heirs are the men to whom General Taylor's cabinet gave \$190,000 out of the public treasury for his losses and sacrifices in the cause of American liberty! And it is this act of public plunder which Mr. Thompson is now defending

MR. WEGSTER AT WINCHESTER. WINCHESTER, VA., JUNE 25.-Mr. Webster arrived here last evening. All along the road he was compelled to ad-He was welcomed to this place with great joy by the Mayor and authorities. Immense numbers collected around his hotel, and he made a brief and beautiful speech. He has already been invited to several

New York, June 25.—Advices from Hayti state that a battle had been fought between the Haytiens and Dominicans, in which forty of the former were killed. The loss of the latter is not stated, but they were preparing for anothe

23 instant, the Earl of Carlisle, in reply to a question, stated that the subject of the removal of the celebrated obelisk at Alvandria, "Cleopatra's Needle," presented to George IV by he late Pacha of Egypt, was under the consideration of Government.

was held at Lowell, Mass., on the 19th instant.

About two hundred persons were present, two thirds of whom were ladies. Mrs. Summer presided, and Miss Sears was chosen Secretary. It was voted to join the Fourth of July procession in Bloomer custume.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—We learn from El Clamor Publico that three thousand women in Madrid, who paragraph:

The Cincinnati Chronicle of Saturday has the following paragraph:

A "Bloomer" Pie Nie.—On the Fourth of July next a Pic Nie.—On the Fourth of July next a Pic Nie. is to come off about three miles above Milford, on the Little Miami Rail Road, at which the ladies are all to be dressed in the new American Costume.

About two hundred persons were present, two thirds of whom the present we killed and wounded, the soldiers being the greatest sufferers."

Part Vanc.

Varguas State Stocks (new texted to specific stocket) would suspect that be had ever sinned. But, when a poor conditing girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—We learn from El Clamor Part Vanc.

Clamor Pablico that three thousand women in Madrid, wno can in the manufacture of cigars, have strenk for higher ways extended to war engaged in the manufacture of cigars, have strenk for higher ways extended to war engaged in the path of virtue.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—We learn from El Clamor Part Vanc.

Part Vanc.

Part Vanc.

Variation Part Vanc.

Vari

It is expected that M'lle Celeste will visit this country in August, and will appear at the Bowery theatre, New York,

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
At J. W. RANDOLPP'S Backstore, No. 121 Main street.
7 o'clock, 12 o'clock, 5 o'clock,
dnesday, June 25, 76 82 84
arsday, June 25, 76 83 86

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF RICHMOND, JUNE 27, 1851.

Salled, Schr Hanover, Latakin, New York. Schr Nebraska, Parine, Troy. Schr H. Waistcott, Wines, Charleston, S. C.

WILLIAM BEVERLEY PETTIT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILLIAM BEVERLEY PETTIT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Villa practice recovery in the Circuit and County Courts of
Cumberland.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Cumberland.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Cumberland.

Address: "Columbia, Fine care shall receive his prompt attention. Address: "Columbia, Fine anna county, Va."

ONE HENDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

the first forward the survey was of the Freddent, because the supple flowed specify derived with all proposed derived with

LATEST NEWS BY THE TELEGRAPH

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Steamship Isabella has arrived from Havana win late dates. There is, however, no news of importance by

this arrival. A farther decline in sugars is anticipated. [Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.]

Flour.—No sales to report to-day. Gorn.—Sales of which Gales of this, at 24 a 25 cts, per gallon.

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer) FLOUR-Market stiff, with sales of common brands at er bbl. Corn-Sales of mixed lots at 48 a 48 4 cts.

> COMMERCIAL RECORD. RICHMOND MARKETS, JUNE 27.

TOBACCO.-The market, since Monday last, has not be as active as it was at that time, and general prices may regarded as rather lower. The rains, we learn, have not been general, and the

hausted state of the plants, in many places, will sen-operate against the prospect of such a crop as was ant ted the mottle of the past month. The sales of the breaks, which have not been as full as the weeks since, and the receipts show a considerate We have not national an compared with that date. We make not moused any fine temming t-bacco in the breaks for several weeks past. N. M. MARTIN & CO. FLOUR. The last sales of Richmond at \$1; Scotts

ille, 4-25 asked-both very dull.

WHEAT.-None offering, CORN.-65 conts per bushel-in demand, CORN MEAL-75 cents.

OATS-15 cents per bushel. FISH-Herrings, New No. 1 Cut \$650 a 6.75 Gross 473

LARD - New, in sarrow, 10% ets.; kegs 11% a 12%. BACON -Battimore Sales 95 cents.; Shoulders 78 a COFFEE-Prime new crop Laguayra 9% to 9% cents

Roe 80480 25; Markeres, No. 3, 85 627 a85 75; No. 2, 89 50; No. 1, 810 50 a 810 75. Shad—none in market.

SUGAR -New Orleans 5% a 7 cents; Porto Rico 5%

MOLASSES.—Sweet Cuba is held at 22 a 23 ets. wimall stock. New Orieans, firm at 33 cts.; re-boiled 34 cts IRON-Pig Iron 824 to 30, according to quanty, Sweet \$95 per ton: English 55; Tredegar, Richmond manatactory 75; Up Country Bar 882 a 87, according to quality. STEEL—American blistered 51 05 to 1 10 per ton. LIME-Sales on Dock \$1 12 4; from store \$1 25.

SALT-From store \$1 60; sales from what \$150 c

POTATOES-Sales at \$1.25 for Mercer; yellow 1a\$1 12 c CANDLES-Sperm Candles 43a44c; Tallow 10a17, 11-Patent [3c: Adamantine 25 c. per lo.; Jackson spatent [28] SOAP—Richmond and New York 38 abc. OILS-Sperm, winter 120 a 137 % c; summer 110 a 115 ets ha'e, crude 55c; refined 60 a 65; Linseed 20a85c; Tana 12 al5 per barrel.

SPIRITS-Cognac Brandy \$1.75 a 3.25; Rochelle \$1.55 150; American proof 33c; 4th proof 50a55; Apple, scarce, 53 dictmond Rectified Whiskey 22% cts.; N. E. Rum 3d ets. Concinnati whiskey 21 a 25 cts. GUANO-Peruvian \$17a48; Patagoman \$38a40 per tor HAY-Northern, in bales-from wharf 75 a 50 cts.; from BEESWAX-Wanted at 24 cts, per lb.

TEAS -Imperial 45a75c, per 15.; Ganpowder 45 a 110 cts. Young Hyson 30a75c; Black 25 a 60 c. SOLE LEATHER-Hemlock tunned, good, 15 Sul7 ets imaged Halfacts.

RICE-New crop 34 a 34 cents. HIDES-Green salted 4 a 44 cents per lb. Calf salted? s. to \$1 each. SHOT-54 a 6 cents per lb. COTTON-12 a 125 cents.

NAILS-3 a 35 ets. RICHMOND LIVE STOCK MARKET-JUNE 27 Beef Cattle—Scale weight 82 50 to 83 75. Hogs—Nett 86 50. Sheep-Nett 81 50 to \$3 50, as in quality, and the supp

SALES OF TOBACCO Have been made during the last week by DEANE & Burns as follow:

Col. J. M. Harris of Buckingham, 1 hlid, at \$10.25.1 a

9 50, 1 at \$75 and 1 at 775—part his crop. Mr. S. R. East of Albemarle, 1 hhd, at \$10 50 and 1 (lugs) at 6 62 5. Mr. B. H. Magrader of Albemarle, 1 hhd, at \$10 25, 1 at 5 52 a 13. 11. Magrader of Abbendrie, I had, at \$10 29, 1 at \$6.5 I at 7.75 and 1 at 6.75. Mr. A. W. Adams of Bucklagman I hild, at \$14, 1 at 11, 1 at 4.62 ½ and 1 at 7.50. Mr. J. Dan rottof Nelson, I hild, at \$10 and I (interior logs) at 4. Mr. E. F. Eggleston of Amelia, I hild, at \$10 1 at 9.87 ½, 1 at 8.25 and 1 at 6. Mr. F. D. McCraw of Buckington, I hild. 5. 25 and 1 at 6. Mr. P. D. Merrias vs. Dawang and the set 89, 1 at 6 628, 2 at 6 628, 2 ft ups) at 4.70 and 4.60. W. S. Anderson of Comperiano, 1 and, at 819, 1 at 9.7 at 8.59, 2 ft ups) at 6 and 1 at 5.45. Mr. Geo. Rives of bematic, 1 and, at 89.75, 1 at 8.25, 1 at 7.25, 1 at 6.59, 2 and 1 at 7.672. Mr. R. Rodes of Nelson, 1 and, at 8.55 at 7.50 and 1 at 6.25. Mr. W. W. Brown of Nelson, 1 and r the State! We leave it to the people to say whether 50 75 and I (1028) at 6 25. Mr. J. Hoteman of C. Lind, 2 hilds at 80 50, I at 7 87 5 and I at 7 75. Col. Mr. Thempson is a fit person to place at the head of our Bocock of Buckingham, I mid, at \$9.50, I at 8.50, I at 6 and 4 (lugs) at from 3 to 4.75. Hon, T. S. Bocock of Bu ngham, I filid, at \$5.50, I at 6.25, I at 7, I at 4.70 and I

> mand existing last week. Prices, notwithstanding, for a scriptions are nearly or quite as high as they were before descriptions are marily or quite as high as they were before the rain of Saturday and Sanday last. FLOUR.—Accounts by the two last steamers have brought this article again to life. Sales have been made at an ad-vance on last week's purchases. The stock being very high hablors are firm.

content were spirenases. The stock being recy ognicolders are from.

CORN.—We quote sales at from 62 to 65 cents, as in quality.

SALES OF TOBACCO.

Sales of 31 hhds, tob.eco by W.a. 11, Browa, within the last few days, at the following prices: Capt, Jones E. Crapman, Albertack, 2 hhds, 1 at \$14.59 and 1 at 14, port of us.

man, Albemarie, 2 hinds, 1 at \$14.59 and 1 at 11. (see to the crop.) H. R. Vin, Albemarie, 2 hinds, 1 at \$11 and 1 at \$9. B. Bibb, Louisa, 2 hinds, 1 at \$8.50. I damaged higs 3.70. David Winnt, Albemarie, 1 hind higs \$6.25. John Grayson, Albemarie, 4 hinds., \$9.75, 9.25, 8.75 and 8.62. Capt. B. P. Vates, Albemarie, 3 hinds., \$9.8.25 and 6. P. Wingfield, Albemarie, 2 hinds., \$9.50 and 6.62. J. H. Whoeler, Louisa, 5 hinds., \$10.75, 10.25, 9.37, 8.25 and 6. St. L. Woodson, Albemarie, 2 hinds., \$11 and 7.59. J. H. Shelton, Albemarie, 2 hinds., \$13 and 7. John R. Michie, Albemarie, 2 hinds., \$9.50 and 7. John R. Michie, Albemarie, 2 hinds., \$9.50 and 6. Win, Early, Madison, 2 hinds., \$9.8, 7, 6.50 and 6. Win, Early, Madison, 2 mass, \$10 and 8, part of his crop.)

PRICES OF STOCKS IN RICHMOND.

Richmond Fire Association
Richmond Fire Association
Richmond Firels birg and Potomac Railroad
Central Railroad
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad
James River and Kanawhi Comtony
Richmond and Danville Kairroad Bonds, with
interest it in Jan 1.
Virginia Woulen Factory at suction.

BALTIMORE MARKET, JUNE 25. BALTIMORE MARKET, Jene 25.

Floor at \$1.06 k. There is very little feesh ground Cay Mits Floor in market. Holders ask \$1.25.

Grain. Some small parcels of Wheat were sold to-day at \$3.85 ets, for good to prime reds, and \$5.00 ets. for white. No Pennsylvania Wheats at market. Corn has improved. Sales to-day of white at 62.61 ets., mostly at 63.64 ets., and of y-flow at 60 ets. We quote Octs at 34.35 ets.

Provisions, There has been a little better demand since our last, and sides have been making at previous quantities. our just, and sales have been making at previous quotations Whishey - The great scatterly of this article has consed an advance. Sales to stay of Penna, bids, at 23 % a 21 cts, principally held now at 24 cts. No sales of hines. Balto, best

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, JUNE 25. Flour quiet, Sal a of 500 bbit at \$1.25 for common State brands; choice \$4.37; extra \$4.68. Corn meal \$2.37. Rye Flour 33 37 per bol Grain quiet Smail sales of red Wheat at 90 a 96 cents. white 100 cents. Corn steady. Sales of yellow at 62 a 63 cents; white 60 a 61 cents. Oats 44 cents.

- -----

NEW YORK MARKETS, June 25. The Flort market is firmer—sides to day of \$990 bils, at \$3.94 a 4.65 for normoon to straight State brands; Southern \$4.31 a 4.55; Genesee \$1.18 a 4.31. Corn Med \$2.57 a 3. Sales of 2500 bushels Geneser wheat at 102 cts. Gen has advanced—sales of 3000 bushels at 57 n 55 cts. for mixed,